UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.14
1 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Croatia, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/242 of 25 August 1992, 47/121 of 18 December 1992 and 48/88 of 20 December 1993 and recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the principles enunciated by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming once again that, as the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign, independent State and a Member of the United Nations, it is entitled to all rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, including the right to self-defence under Article 51 thereof,

Stressing that the armed hostilities and continued aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a serious impediment to the peace process, and noting in that context that the relevant resolutions of the Security Council remain unimplemented,

Reaffirming the relevant principles of the Charter and the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory through the use of force, as well as the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the Bosniac and Croat parties the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for working towards rapid and complete implementation of the Washington Agreements on the Bosnian Federation, and affirms that those agreements should be considered as a model for the overall solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and relations among all the parties,

Endorsing the peace proposal of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as outlined by the communiqué of Foreign Ministers of 30 July 1994, including the decisions taken by the Contact Group regarding further actions in the event of a rejection of the proposed peace plan,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to accept the peace plan,

Taking note of the offer of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to seek de jure lifting of the arms embargo with effective application deferred for up to six months or as may be further deferred by the Security Council, especially in view of an acceptance and implementation of the Contact Group's peace plan by the Bosnian Serbs,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue planning for the orderly and safe redeployment of the United Nations Protection Force personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina if such might become necessary,

Condemning the Bosnian Serb party for its non-compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council as well as its rejection of the proposed peace plan of the Contact Group,

Stressing the importance of full implementation of Security Council decisions on "safe areas" and, in this context, welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations Protection Force and other relevant regional security organizations,

Recalling the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which the Committee noted "with great concern that links existed between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Serbian militias and paramilitary groups responsible for massive, gross and systematic violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatian territories controlled by Serbs", 1/

Reaffirming its determination to prevent acts of genocide and crimes against humanity and other violations of international humanitarian law,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing, involving murder, rape, torture and other inhumane treatment, perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under their control and emphasizing

---

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/48/18), para. 537.

that these practices, as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, constitute clear violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols thereto, and pose a serious threat to the peace effort,

Commending the work conducted by the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992,

Welcoming the establishment by the Security Council of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and calling upon all States to cooperate fully with the work of the Tribunal,

Noting that the International Court of Justice, in its Order of 13 September 1993 in the case concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)), indicated as a provisional measure that "the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide", 2/

Further noting the Order of the International Court of Justice of 13 September 1993, in which it stated that "the present perilous situation demands ... [the] immediate and effective implementation of those [provisional] measures", 3/

Stressing the importance of efforts to restore peace in the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, and emphasizing that the occupied parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are an integral part of its territory,

Alarmed and concerned by the fact that the ongoing situation in the Serbian-controlled parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is de facto allowing and promoting a state of occupation of these parts of the sovereign Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Emphasizing that the Serbian-controlled parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be reintegrated into the rest of the country, consistent with

---

2/ Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Provisional Measures, Order of 13 September 1993, I.C.J. Reports 1993, p. 325 (para. 37, A (1)).

3/ Ibid., para. 59.

the peace proposal of the Contact Group, under the close supervision of the international community,

Expressing its concern about the recently intensified siege of Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities and "safe areas" endangering the well-being and safety of their inhabitants,

Reaffirming the character of Sarajevo as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious centre, and the need to preserve its plurality and avoid its further destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Sarajevo towards its restoration and the overall reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calling upon all States to facilitate these efforts,

Conscious that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that it immediately accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

2. Commends the tireless efforts of the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other related agencies, and notes with the utmost appreciation all the individuals who have shown exemplary bravery and courage, and those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in carrying out their commitments, and all those who continue to perform their duties faithfully;

3. Urges all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in implementing its mandates, in particular those related to "safe areas";

4. Demands that the Bosnian Serb party lift forthwith the siege of Sarajevo and other "safe areas", as well as other besieged Bosnian towns, and urges the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Protection Force to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the "safe areas";

5. Condemns the continuing military activities of the Bosnian Serbs against the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and their actions in cooperation with the Serb paramilitary units from the occupied territories of Croatia in launching coordinated attacks against the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demands the immediate cessation of all such activities;

6. Strongly condemns the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their actions in pursuit of the "ethnic cleansing" of those areas as a matter of policy;

7. Reaffirms its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, are wholly null and void;

8. Reaffirms that the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" shall not be accepted by the international community and that those who have seized land and other property by "ethnic cleansing" and by the use of force must relinquish those lands, in conformity with norms of international law;

9. Reaffirms once again the right of refugees and displaced persons from the areas of conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity, and therefore requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations bodies to facilitate their return;

10. Urges the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and other parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community and to facilitate the delivery and installation of a reliable communications system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population;

11. Condemns vigorously all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by parties to the conflict, especially those violations committed as policy by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs, who have done so systematically, flagrantly and on a massive scale against the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

12. Deeply alarmed by the continuing systematic abuses committed against Albanians, Bosnians, Hungarians and Croatians, and others in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, respectively, by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro, and in that regard condemns the decision of those authorities not to renew the mandate of the monitoring missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in those regions;

13. Demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) uphold its commitment and obligation to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, to cease any military and logistic support to the Bosnian Serbs, and supports the decision of the Council to automatically terminate the partial suspension of sanctions in the event that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is found not to effectively implement its decision to close the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in accordance with Security Council resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994;

14. Calls for mutual recognition between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders as a critical step towards a lasting peace settlement;

15. Calls upon all parties, and in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to fully comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to strictly respect its territorial integrity, and in this regard concludes that their activities aimed to achieve integration of the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) leading to a de facto state of occupation are illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately;

16. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force to help create the conditions conducive to the rapid and complete implementation of the Washington Agreements on the Bosnian Federation and encourages the international community, acting through the United Nations and other international organizations and bilaterally, to enhance its support for the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Bosnian Federation;

17. Notes with deep concern the failure to open the Tuzla airport as called for in numerous resolutions and once again urges the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen Tuzla airport, aware of the importance of that airport in facilitating the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid, consistent with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992;

18. Demands that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communication, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context urges the Security Council to implement fully its resolution 770 (1992) to ensure the free flow of humanitarian assistance, particularly to the "safe areas";

19. Condemns activities by any of the parties or other concerned in contravention of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993, and demands full compliance with that provision;

20. Commends all States, and in particular the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the other Danube riparian States, for the measures they have taken to comply with the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and urges all States to continue their vigilant enforcement of these sanctions measures;

21. Urges the Security Council, in fulfilling its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, to take all appropriate steps to uphold and restore fully the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with States Members of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

22. Encourages the Security Council to exempt the Governments of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the embargo on deliveries

of weapons and military equipment originally imposed by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and as further outlined in the eighth preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

23. Urges Member States as well as other members of the international community, from all regions, to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter;

24. Requests the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to further close concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Serbs and, until implementation, to assign international observers to these camps;

25. Requests that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified of it without delay;

26. Further affirms individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

27. Welcomes the fact that delays which have hampered the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 have been removed and looks forward to a speedy assumption of the judiciary process free of interference and delays, and in this context encourages the provision of all resources necessary, including voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the above-stated principle of non-interference, so that it can conduct without any further delay its stipulated functions of trying and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution within 30 days of its adoption, as well as the report called for under the auspices of the London Conference, which, regrettably, has not yet been issued;

29. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.14/Rev.1
2 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United States of America: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/242 of 25 August 1992, 47/121 of 18 December 1992 and 48/88 of 20 December 1993 and recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the principles enunciated by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming once again that, as the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign, independent State and a Member of the United Nations, it is entitled to all rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, including the right to self-defence under Article 51 thereof,

Stressing that the armed hostilities and continued aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a serious impediment to the peace process, and noting in that context that the relevant resolutions of the Security Council remain unimplemented,

Reaffirming the relevant principles of the Charter and the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory through the use of force, as well as the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the Bosniac and Croat parties in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for working towards rapid and complete implementation of the Washington Agreements on the Bosnian Federation, and affirms that those agreements should be considered as a model for the overall solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and relations among all the parties,

Endorsing the peace proposal of the Contact Group as outlined by the communiqué of Foreign Ministers of 30 July 1994, including the decisions taken by the Contact Group regarding further actions in the event of a rejection of the proposed peace plan,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to accept the peace plan,

Taking note of the offer of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to seek de jure lifting of the arms embargo with effective application deferred for up to six months or as may be further deferred by the Security Council, especially in view of an acceptance and implementation of the Contact Group's peace plan by the Bosnian Serbs,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue planning for the orderly and safe redeployment of the United Nations Protection Force personnel in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina if such might become necessary,

Condemning the Bosnian Serb party for its non-compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council as well as its rejection of the proposed peace plan of the Contact Group,

Stressing the importance of full implementation of Security Council decisions on "safe areas" and, in this context, welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations Protection Force and other relevant regional security organizations,

Recalling the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which the Committee noted "with great concern that links existed between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Serbian militias and paramilitary groups responsible for massive, gross and systematic violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatian territories controlled by Serbs", 1/

Reaffirming its determination to prevent acts of genocide and crimes against humanity and other violations of international humanitarian law,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and systematic campaign of "ethnic cleansing", involving murder, rape, torture and other inhumane treatment, perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under their control and emphasizing

---

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/48/18), para. 537.

that these practices, as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, constitute clear violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols thereto, and pose a serious threat to the peace effort,

Commending the work conducted by the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992,

Welcoming the establishment by the Security Council of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and calling upon all States to cooperate fully with the work of the Tribunal,

Noting that the International Court of Justice, in its Order of 13 September 1993 in the case concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)), indicated as a provisional measure that "the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide", 2/

Further noting the Order of the International Court of Justice of 13 September 1993, in which it stated that "the present perilous situation demands ... [the] immediate and effective implementation of those [provisional] measures", 3/

Stressing the importance of efforts to restore peace in the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, and emphasizing that the occupied parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are an integral part of its territory,

Alarmed and concerned by the fact that the ongoing situation in the Serbian-controlled parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is de facto allowing and promoting a state of occupation of these parts of the sovereign Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Emphasizing that the Serbian-controlled parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be reintegrated into the rest of the country, consistent with

---

2/ Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Provisional Measures, Order of 13 September 1993, I.C.J. Reports 1993, p. 325 (para. 37, A (1)).

3/ Ibid., para. 59.

the peace proposal of the Contact Group, under the close supervision of the international community,

Expressing its concern about the recently intensified siege of Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities and "safe areas" endangering the well-being and safety of their inhabitants,

Reaffirming the character of Sarajevo as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious centre, and the need to preserve its plurality and avoid its further destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Sarajevo towards its restoration and the overall reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calling upon all States to facilitate these efforts,

Conscious that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that it immediately accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

2. Commends the tireless efforts of the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other related agencies, and notes with the utmost appreciation all the individuals who have shown exemplary bravery and courage, and those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in carrying out their commitments, and all those who continue to perform their duties faithfully;

3. Urges all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in implementing its mandates, in particular those related to "safe areas";

4. Demands that the Bosnian Serb party lift forthwith the siege of Sarajevo and other "safe areas", as well as other besieged Bosnian towns, and urges the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Protection Force to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the "safe areas";

5. Condemns the continuing military activities of the Bosnian Serbs against the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and their actions in cooperation with the Serb paramilitary units from the occupied territories of Croatia in launching coordinated attacks against the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and demands the immediate cessation of all such activities;

6. Strongly condemns the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their actions in pursuit of the "ethnic cleansing" of those areas as a matter of policy;

7. Reaffirms its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, are wholly null and void;

8. Reaffirms that the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" shall not be accepted by the international community and that those who have seized land and other property by "ethnic cleansing" and by the use of force must relinquish those lands, in conformity with norms of international law;

9. Reaffirms once again the right of refugees and displaced persons from the areas of conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity, and therefore requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations bodies to facilitate their return;

10. Urges the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and other parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community and to facilitate the delivery and installation of a reliable communications system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population;

11. Condemns vigorously all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by parties to the conflict, especially those violations committed as policy by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs, who have done so systematically, flagrantly and on a massive scale against the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

12. Deeply alarmed by the continuing systematic abuses committed against Albanians, Bosnians, Hungarians and Croatians, and others in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, respectively, by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro, and in that regard condemns the decision of those authorities not to renew the mandate of the monitoring missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in those regions;

13. Demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) uphold its commitment and obligation to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, to cease any military and logistic support to the Bosnian Serbs, and supports the decision of the Council to automatically terminate the partial suspension of sanctions in the event that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is found not to effectively implement its decision to close the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in accordance with Security Council resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994;

14. Calls for mutual recognition between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders as a critical step towards a lasting peace settlement;

15. Calls upon all parties, and in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to fully comply with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to strictly respect its territorial integrity, and in this regard concludes that their activities aimed to achieve integration of the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) leading to a de facto state of occupation are illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately;

16. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force to help create the conditions conducive to the rapid and complete implementation of the Washington Agreements on the Bosnian Federation and encourages the international community, acting through the United Nations and other international organizations and bilaterally, to enhance its support for the Governments of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the Bosnian Federation;

17. Notes with deep concern the failure to open the Tuzla airport as called for in numerous resolutions and once again urges the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen Tuzla airport, aware of the importance of that airport in facilitating the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid, consistent with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992;

18. Demands that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communication, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context urges the Security Council to implement fully its resolution 770 (1992) to ensure the free flow of humanitarian assistance, particularly to the "safe areas";

19. Condemns activities by any of the parties or others concerned in contravention of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993, and demands full compliance with that provision;

20. Commends all States, and in particular the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the other Danube riparian States, for the measures they have taken to comply with the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and urges all States to continue their vigilant enforcement of these sanctions measures;

21. Urges the Security Council, in fulfilling its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, to take all appropriate steps to uphold and restore fully the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with States Members of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

22. Encourages the Security Council to give all due consideration and exempt the Governments of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

from the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment originally imposed by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and as further outlined in the eighth preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

23. Urges Member States as well as other members of the international community, from all regions, to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter;

24. Requests the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to further close concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Serbs and, until implementation, to assign international observers to these camps;

25. Requests that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified of it without delay;

26. Further affirms individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

27. Welcomes the fact that delays which have hampered the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 have been removed and looks forward to a speedy assumption of the judiciary process free of interference and delays, and in this context encourages the provision of all resources necessary, including full funding as well as voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the above-stated principle of non-interference, so that the Tribunal can conduct without any further delay its stipulated functions of trying and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution within 30 days of its adoption, as well as the report called for under the auspices of the London Conference, which, regrettably, has not yet been issued;

29. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.14/Rev.1/Add.1
3 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Antigua and Barbuda, Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali and Yemen

94-43167 (E) 041194 071194

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.15
8 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 14

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Islamic Republic of Iran: amendments to draft resolution A/49/L.2

1. Insert the following new operative paragraph 3:

> 3. Reaffirms that the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that have concluded relevant safeguards agreements with the Agency shall be ensured full and unrestricted access to nuclear technology, equipment and materials for peaceful purposes, and that all restrictions against them must be removed;
>
> and renumber operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 as 4, 5 and 6.

2. Insert the following new operative paragraph 7 after new operative paragraph 6:

> 7. Urges the Agency to make every effort to reach a decision on expansion of the membership of its Board of Governors at its 1995 General Conference;
>
> and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

94-43784 (E) 081194 091194

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.16
9 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 28

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, 1/

Recalling also the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting, on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the desire of both organizations to consolidate, develop and enhance further the ties existing between them in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 2/ in particular section VII, concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations,

---

1/ A/49/519.

2/ A/47/277-S/24111; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992, document S/24111.

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Convinced also of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives of both organizations,

Welcoming the meeting between the Secretary-General and heads of regional organizations on peace at United Nations Headquarters on 1 August 1994,

Welcoming also the sectoral meeting on human resource development in rural areas between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Vienna on 14 and 15 July 1994,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 1/

2. Commends the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States, and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the sectoral meeting on human resource development in rural areas between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Vienna on 14 and 15 July 1994;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983, 3/ at Amman in 1985 4/ and at Geneva in 1988 5/ and 1993; 6/

5. Expresses its appreciation to the organizational entities of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized

---

3/ A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

4/ See A/40/481/Add.1.

5/ A/43/509/Add.1.

6/ A/48/468 and Add.1.

organizations for their contributions leading to the success of the sectoral meeting on human resource development in rural areas;

6. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his initiative in meeting with heads of regional organizations on 1 August 1994, and recommends that consideration be given to the organization of further meetings;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983 and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(b) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

10. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1995, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

11. Decides that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

12. Recommends, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations be held during 1995;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted at the meetings between the two organizations;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.17
9 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (g)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES RECEIVING REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

Zaire: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda",

Indignant at the blind massacres of the civilian populations of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of Rwandese refugees and displaced persons in the territories of neighbouring countries, namely, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire,

Concerned about the devastating impact of these massive flows of refugees on the basic infrastructures and on the life and property of local populations in the States which are neighbours of Rwanda,

Bearing in mind the large-scale material destruction, the serious deterioration of economic, social and health infrastructures and the ecological devastation in the areas where Rwandese refugees are received,

Unaware as yet of the effects which common graves and poorly controlled epidemics will have on the health of the indigenous populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees,

Observing that the aid dispatched to the aforementioned areas often goes to the Rwandese refugees and does not take into consideration the needs of the local populations,

Aware that the countries receiving Rwandese refugees continue to experience an extremely critical economic situation, given that they are almost all least developed countries,

Maintaining that it is urgent to provide special assistance to the countries receiving Rwandese refugees,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda and at the detrimental consequences for the quality of life of their populations;

2. Commends the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they have made and for their commitment to do their utmost to assist the Rwandese refugees, notwithstanding the paucity of their resources;

3. Deplores the inadequacy of every type of aid provided to the local populations in the countries receiving the Rwandese refugees;

4. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance with a view to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving Rwandese refugees;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to this resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.17/Rev.1
18 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (g)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES RECEIVING REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda",

Bearing in mind the serious crisis which has shaken Rwanda to its very foundations,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of Rwandese refugees and displaced persons in the territories of neighbouring countries, namely, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire,

Concerned about the devastating impact of these massive flows of refugees on the basic infrastructures and on the life and property of local populations in the States which are neighbours of Rwanda,

Bearing also in mind the large-scale material destruction, the profound deterioration of economic, social and health infrastructures and the ecological devastation in the areas where Rwandese refugees are received,

Gravely concerned by the effects which epidemics in those areas are having on the health of the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees,

Observing that the aid dispatched to the aforementioned areas does not always take into consideration the scale of the needs of the local populations,

Recognizing that the countries receiving Rwandese refugees, all of them least developed countries, continue to experience an extremely critical economic situation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees for the sacrifices which they are making in granting refuge and hospitality to the aforementioned refugees,

Concerned about the paucity of the aid granted to the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees and stressing the need to continue providing and to step up special assistance to the aforementioned countries,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda;

2. Commends the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they have made and for their continuing commitment to do their utmost to assist the Rwandese refugees, notwithstanding the constraints which their limited resources place upon them;

3. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance with a view to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving Rwandese refugees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to this resolution.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.17/Rev.1*
21 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (g)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES RECEIVING REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda",

Bearing in mind the serious crisis which has shaken Rwanda to its very foundations,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of Rwandese refugees and displaced persons in the territories of neighbouring countries, namely, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire,

Concerned about the devastating impact of these massive flows of refugees on the basic infrastructures and on the life and property of local populations in the States which are neighbours of Rwanda,

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Bearing also in mind the large-scale material destruction, the profound deterioration of economic, social and health infrastructures and the ecological devastation in the areas where Rwandese refugees are received,

Gravely concerned by the effects which epidemics in those areas are having on the health of the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees,

Observing that the aid dispatched to the aforementioned areas does not always take into consideration the scale of the needs of the local populations,

Recognizing that the countries receiving Rwandese refugees, all of them least developed countries, continue to experience an extremely critical economic situation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees for the sacrifices which they are making in granting refuge and hospitality to the aforementioned refugees,

Concerned about the paucity of the aid granted to the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees and stressing the need to continue providing and to step up special assistance to the aforementioned countries,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda;

2. Commends the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they have made and for their continuing commitment to do their utmost to assist the Rwandese refugees, notwithstanding the constraints which their limited resources place upon them;

3. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance with a view to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving Rwandese refugees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to this resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.17/Rev.2
25 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (g)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES RECEIVING REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda",

Bearing in mind the serious crisis which has shaken Rwanda to its very foundations,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of Rwandese refugees in the territories of neighbouring countries, namely, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire,

Concerned about the evident impact of these massive flows of refugees on the basic infrastructures and on the life and property of local populations in the States which are neighbours of Rwanda,

Bearing also in mind the large-scale material destruction, the profound deterioration of economic, social and health infrastructures and the ecological devastation in the areas where Rwandese refugees are received,

Gravely concerned by the effects which epidemics in those areas are having on the health of the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees,

Observing that the humanitarian aid dispatched to the aforementioned areas should as far as possible take into consideration the scale of the needs of the local populations,

Recognizing that the countries receiving Rwandese refugees, all of them least developed countries, continue to experience an extremely critical economic situation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees for the sacrifices which they are making in granting refuge and hospitality to the aforementioned refugees,

Concerned about the paucity of the aid granted to the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees and stressing the need to continue providing and to step up special assistance to the aforementioned countries,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda;

2. Commends the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they have made and for their continuing commitment to do their utmost to assist the Rwandese refugees, notwithstanding the constraints which their limited resources place upon them;

3. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls upon the international financial and development institutions to provide all possible financial, technical and material assistance with a view to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving Rwandese refugees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to this resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.17/Rev.3
30 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (g)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES RECEIVING REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda",

Bearing in mind the serious crisis which has shaken Rwanda to its very foundations,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of Rwandese refugees in the territories of neighbouring countries, namely, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire,

Concerned about the evident impact of these massive flows of refugees on the basic infrastructures and on the life and property of local populations in the States which are neighbours of Rwanda,

Bearing also in mind the large-scale material destruction, the deterioration of economic, social and health infrastructures and the ecological devastation in the areas where Rwandese refugees are living,

Gravely concerned by the effects which epidemics in those areas are having on the health of the populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees,

Observing that the humanitarian aid dispatched to the aforementioned areas should as far as possible take into consideration the scale of the needs of the local populations,

Recognizing that the countries receiving Rwandese refugees, all of them least developed countries, continue to experience an extremely critical economic situation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees for the sacrifices which they are making in granting refuge and hospitality to the aforementioned refugees,

Concerned about the paucity of the aid granted to the local populations of the countries receiving Rwandese refugees and stressing the need to continue providing and to step up special assistance to the aforementioned countries,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda;

2. Commends the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they have made and for their continuing commitment to do their utmost to assist the Rwandese refugees, notwithstanding the constraints which their limited resources place upon them;

3. Urges all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls upon the international financial and development institutions to provide all the financial, technical and material assistance necessary to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving Rwandese refugees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to this resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.18
9 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 30

ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential in promoting the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that it has an adverse impact

on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. Reaffirms the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and its validity as a relevant instrument for cooperation among South Atlantic countries;

2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the documents adopted at the third meeting of the States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Brasilia on 21 and 22 September 1994; 1/

4. Welcomes the agreement reached at Brasilia to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 2/ to promote and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms and also to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals;

5. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolution 48/23 of 24 November 1993; 3/

6. Welcomes the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) for all States in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the whole region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

7. Welcomes also the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 4/ leading to the conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

8. Affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation on the high seas;

1/ See A/49/467.

2/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

3/ A/49/324.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

9. Warmly welcomes South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

10. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a lasting peace in Liberia and Angola, and welcomes in particular the initialling of the Lusaka Protocol by the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola;

11. Commends the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to render emergency humanitarian assistance to Angola and Liberia, and urges them to continue to provide and to increase such assistance;

12. Congratulates the Government of Nigeria for its valuable work as coordinator of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic since the meeting held at Abuja in 1990 and expresses its satisfaction at the constructive participation of all members of the zone during the same period;

13. Welcomes the offers made by the Governments of South Africa, Argentina and Benin to host the fourth, fifth and sixth ministerial meetings of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in 1995, 1996 and 1997;

14. Welcomes also the offer made by the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of ministers of trade and industry of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in early 1995;

15. Stresses the importance to the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, highlighting as a remarkable result the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 5/ and Agenda 21, 6/ as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 7/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 8/ in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

16. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone may

---

5/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, resolution 1, annex I.

6/ Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

7/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

8/ See United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and other subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.18/Rev.1
25 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 30

ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential in promoting the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that it has an adverse impact

on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. Emphasizes the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region;

2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Welcomes with satisfaction the holding of the third meeting of the States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Brasilia on 21 and 22 September 1994, 1/ and takes note of the Final Declaration, the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the South Atlantic, the Declaration on the Marine Environment, the Declaration on Business Cooperation in the South Atlantic and the decision on the establishment of the Permanent Committee of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, adopted at the meeting; 2/

4. Welcomes the agreement reached at Brasilia to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 3/ to promote and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms and also to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals;

5. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolution 48/23 of 24 November 1993; 4/

6. Welcomes the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) for all States in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the Latin American and Caribbean Treaty region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

1/ See A/49/467.

2/ Ibid., annexes I-V.

3/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

4/ A/49/324.

7. Welcomes also the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 5/ leading to the conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

8. Affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by customary international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

9. Warmly welcomes South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

10. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a lasting peace in Liberia and Angola, and welcomes in particular the initialling of the Lusaka Protocol by the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola;

11. Commends the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to render emergency humanitarian assistance to Angola and Liberia, and urges them to continue to provide and to increase such assistance;

12. Congratulates the Government of Nigeria for its valuable work as coordinator of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic since the meeting held at Abuja in 1990 and expresses its satisfaction at the constructive participation of all members of the zone during the same period;

13. Welcomes the offers made by the Governments of South Africa, Argentina and Benin to host the fourth, fifth and sixth ministerial meetings of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in 1995, 1996 and 1997;

14. Welcomes also the offer made by the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of ministers of trade and industry of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in early 1995;

15. Stresses the importance to the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, highlighting as a remarkable result the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 6/ and Agenda 21, 7/ as well as the United Nations

---

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, resolution 1, annex I.

7/ Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

Framework Convention on Climate Change 8/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 9/ in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

16. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and other subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

8/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

9/ See United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.18/Rev.1*
30 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 30

ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay and Zaire: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential in promoting the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that it has an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. Emphasizes the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region;

2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Welcomes with satisfaction the holding of the third meeting of the States members of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Brasilia on 21 and 22 September 1994, 1/ and takes note of the Final Declaration, the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the South Atlantic, the Declaration on the Marine Environment, the Declaration on Business Cooperation in the South Atlantic and the decision on the establishment of the Permanent Committee of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, adopted at the meeting; 2/

4. Welcomes the agreement reached at Brasilia to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 3/ to promote and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms and also to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals;

5. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolution 48/23 of 24 November 1993; 4/

6. Welcomes the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) for all States in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the Latin American and Caribbean Treaty region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

1/ See A/49/467.

2/ Ibid., annexes I-V.

3/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

4/ A/49/324.

7. Welcomes also the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 5/ leading to the conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

8. Affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by customary international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

9. Warmly welcomes South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

10. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a lasting peace in Liberia and Angola, and welcomes in particular the initialling of the Lusaka Protocol by the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola;

11. Commends the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to render emergency humanitarian assistance to Angola and Liberia, and urges them to continue to provide and to increase such assistance;

12. Congratulates the Government of Nigeria for its valuable work as coordinator of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic since the meeting held at Abuja in 1990 and expresses its satisfaction at the constructive participation of all members of the zone during the same period;

13. Welcomes the offers made by the Governments of South Africa, Argentina and Benin to host the fourth, fifth and sixth ministerial meetings of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in 1995, 1996 and 1997;

14. Welcomes also the offer made by the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of ministers of trade and industry of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic in early 1995;

15. Stresses the importance to the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, highlighting as a remarkable result the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 6/ and Agenda 21, 7/ as well as the United

---

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, resolution 1, annex I.

7/ Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 8/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 9/ in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

16. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and other subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

8/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

9/ See United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.19
10 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (a)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992 and 48/57 of 14 December 1993,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/205 of 12 February 1993 and the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the Council of 1993, 1/ as well as Council decision 1994/291 of July 1994,

---

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

94-44181 (E) 101194 111194

/...

Recalling also its resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993,

Recognizing, in the light of the increasing number and growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies, the need to utilize fully the national potential of countries in providing the United Nations, on a stand-by basis, support for its activities in the area of humanitarian emergency assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Recognizing the importance of enhancing the national capacity of countries in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, as well as the importance of eradication of poverty in developing countries, in order to reduce their vulnerabilities,

Welcoming national initiatives, such as the establishment of a national volunteer corps called "White Helmets", undertaken in order to strengthen the stand-by capacity of developing countries, to support the United Nations activities in the area of humanitarian emergency assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Volunteers, including in the mobilization of resources oriented towards the provision of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development,

1. Notes with satisfaction the initiatives undertaken by the international community in order to facilitate quick and adequate response to humanitarian emergencies and to provide effective support to the rehabilitation and development efforts of affected countries;

2. Encourages voluntary national and regional actions aimed at providing the United Nations system, on a stand-by basis, with specialized human and technical resources for emergency relief and rehabilitation, and, in this regard, notes with satisfaction the establishment, in particular in developing countries, of national volunteer corps;

3. Encourages those national volunteer corps to develop the appropriate capabilities in order to cooperate, at the field level and in their respective area of expertise, with non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 46/182 and other relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. Invites Governments to promote at the national level the development of innovative financial mechanisms to fund these national stand-by capacities, by involving, inter alia, the private sector;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the next substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant entities within the United Nations system, in particular the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers, on ways and means of strengthening national and regional

stand-by arrangements, including the establishment and full utilization of national volunteer corps, in the area of emergency humanitarian assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, taking into account existing mandates and activities of the United Nations system;

6. Invites the Secretary-General, in this context, to include in his report for consideration at the next substantive session of the Economic and Social Council the results of his assessment of the potentials of:

(a) The provision by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers of coordination for activities to be undertaken by national volunteer corps, including the supportive role of the Resident Coordinator at the country level;

(b) The establishment of a distinct window within the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers for channelling funds for operational purposes;

(c) The use of databases within the United Nations system to coordinate and facilitate the rapid provision of assistance by national volunteer corps to the United Nations system;

(d) Experiences at the national level with regard to, inter alia, selection and training, deployment, status and security, and the effective utilization of stand-by arrangements;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, on the implementation of the present resolution, in the context of his annual report on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 46/182.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.20
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 27

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/19 of 16 November 1993, and the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed on 26 May 1993, 1/

Recalling its resolution 48/5 of 13 October 1993 on observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, 2/

1/ A/48/185, annex II, appendix.

2/ A/49/529.

Recalling the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security, 3/

Recalling also the documents of the Conference, in particular the Final Act signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, 4/ the Prague Document on Further Development of the Institutions and Structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, 5/ the Vienna Document 1992 on Confidence- and Security-building Measures, the Helsinki Document 1992 3/ and the Summary of Conclusions of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993,

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to establishing and maintaining international peace and security in the Conference region through its activities in preventive diplomacy, crisis management, arms control and disarmament, and post-crisis stabilizing and rehabilitation measures, as well as its crucial role in the human dimension,

Welcoming progress made in the development and consolidation of contacts and cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular with regard also to the activities of missions of the Conference in the field,

Taking note of the recommendation adopted by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization with regard to the draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security, which was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for consideration and adoption, 6/

Underlining the possibilities for regional action by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for the maintenance of international peace and security as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the further development of closer contacts between the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the non-participating Mediterranean

---

3/ See A/47/361-S/24370, annex.

4/ A/45/859, annex.

5/ A/47/89-S/23576, annex II.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/49/33), sect. III.B.

States, as well as the increased cooperation between the Conference and countries in Asia,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

2. Welcomes the increased cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the basis of the framework agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to explore with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe possibilities for further improvements in this regard;

3. Takes note of the informal meeting between the Secretary-General and representatives of regional arrangements, agencies, organizations and other intergovernmental organizations at United Nations Headquarters on 1 August 1994 with the participation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

4. Supports the activities of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute to stability and the maintenance of peace within its area;

5. Encourages the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of disputes in the Conference area, through conflict prevention and crisis management by the Conference, including peace-keeping;

6. Welcomes the important and successful work done by all the existing missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

7. Emphasizes that the missions of long duration of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the Conference, and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and, in this context, calls for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 855 (1993) of 9 August 1993;

8. Fully supports the activities of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic and to alleviate the tension between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

9. Underlines the importance of the forthcoming Summit of the heads of State or Government of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be held at Budapest, and expresses its hope for a successful outcome;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.21
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 37 (c)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

Draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council*

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 45/185 of 21 December 1990, 46/149 of 18 December 1991, 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and 48/188 of 21 December 1993,

Expressing its support to all countries that have suffered a large loss of human life and heavy physical and economic damage as a result of natural disasters,

Emphasizing the important role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, in the implementation of programmes and activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236,

Recognizing the close interrelationship between disaster reduction and sustainable development, which was already recognized at the United Nations

* Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/31 of 27 July 1994.

94-44352 (E) 111194 141194

/...

Conference on Environment and Development and taken into account in Agenda 21, 1/

Having considered the Yokohama Message 2/ and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, 3/ in particular its Plan of Action, as adopted by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, and the recommendations and reports of the Main Committee and the Technical Committees of the Conference,

Having also considered the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 4/ and recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 for the purpose of providing guidance for the continuing implementation of the Decade, 5/

Convinced that each country bears the primary responsibility for protecting its people, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of natural disasters and for taking steps to reduce the vulnerability of populations in areas at risk from natural hazards,

Noting that natural disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures can reduce the need for disaster response and contribute to improved levels of safety and that they are essential elements of integrated disaster management programmes,

Noting also that the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World calls for promoting and strengthening subregional, regional and international cooperation in activities to reduce natural and other related disasters through prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Decade and the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 6/ carried out by

---

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

2/ E/1994/85, annex II.

3/ Ibid., annex I.

4/ Resolution 44/236, annex.

5/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/31.

6/ See A/49/453.

the Economic and Social Council, and the report and recommendations of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, 7/

1. Endorses the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, in particular its Plan of Action, adopted on 27 May 1994 by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction;

2. Endorses also the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994;

3. Reiterates its call upon Member States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all other participants in the Decade to participate actively in the financial and technical support of the Decade activities, including those of the secretariat of the Decade, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in particular, with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and the Plan of Action contained therein, and the recommendations made by the Main Committee and the Technical Committees of the Conference into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities;

4. Requests, therefore, the Secretary-General to ensure that the outcome of the Conference is disseminated as widely as possible and that the Yokohama Message and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World are transmitted to all Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, multilateral financial institutions and the regional development banks in order to secure their active and substantive contributions;

5. Encourages all developing and least developed countries to continue to mobilize domestic resources for disaster reduction activities and to facilitate the effective implementation of those activities;

6. Recommends that donor countries give greater priority to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness in their assistance programmes and budgets, on either a bilateral or multilateral basis, including through increasing contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade;

7. Calls upon all countries exposed to disasters to take further action to reduce their vulnerability by incorporating disaster reduction in their planning for sustainable development, based on the assessment of risk, and encourages them to pursue the possibility of regional cooperation in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

8. Expresses its gratitude to the members of the Special High-Level Council for the Decade for their contribution during the first half of the Decade, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the Council on the basis

---

7/ A/CONF.172/9 and Add.1.

of the experience gained so far, by revising its objectives, functions and composition, as follows:

(a) It should effectively promote public awareness;

(b) It should increase private-sector involvement;

(c) It should continue to provide overall advice with respect to the Decade;

(d) It should provide substantive support for the formulation of the Decade policies and for the management of the Trust Fund for the Decade;

(e) It should ensure adequate cooperation and coordination between beneficiaries, donors and the United Nations system in the process of implementing the Decade;

(f) Its membership should be based on equitable geographical and sectoral representation;

9. Commends the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade for the work accomplished during the first half of the Decade, and encourages the Committee to continue its support for Decade activities, rotating one third of its membership every year;

10. Commends the efforts of national committees and focal points for the Decade in raising the profile of disaster reduction activities at the national level, encourages them to continue in their efforts and urges those Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees or focal points;

11. Expresses its deep appreciation to those countries that have generously provided financial and technical support for Decade activities;

12. Calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs continues to bring closer together the operational and promotional efforts in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, particularly those activities implemented by the United Nations humanitarian and development agencies, thus paving the way for successful attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade;

13. Invites the Secretary-General to make the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action available to forthcoming conferences concerned with development issues for their consideration as appropriate;

14. Invites the Secretary-General, therefore, to ensure the effective implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World, in particular its Plan of Action, inter alia, through the closest possible cooperation and synergy between the secretariat of the Decade and those entities of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat relating to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to review and extend the mandate of the Steering Committee of the United Nations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and other related organizational entities established by the Secretary-General in 1988 to continue to coordinate the activities of the participating organizations within the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, and to enable close cooperation between the Steering Committee of the Decade and the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee, where appropriate;

16. Calls upon all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to participate actively in the implementation of the Plan of Action contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and to consider this issue at the forthcoming sessions of their respective governing bodies;

17. Commends those organizations that, in line with the open and participatory nature of the Decade, have already made significant contributions to the programme for the Decade;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to appeal to all Member States, international financial institutions and the private sector to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for financing the activities envisaged by the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action;

19. Invites the Secretary-General, in order to secure the timely implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action, to make proposals to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on all possible ways and means to ensure the functional security and continuity of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference;

20. Expects the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to be duly represented in those activities that commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

21. Decides to convene, not later than the year 2000, a second world conference on natural disaster reduction in order to carry out an overall review of the accomplishments of the Decade and map a strategy for continued disaster reduction activities into the twenty-first century;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session initial recommendations for a second world conference on natural disaster reduction, on the basis of the successful arrangements of the first Conference;

23. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and of the recommendations of the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994.

A/49/L.22

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/49/L.22
11 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 14

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Iraq: amendments to draft resolution A/49/L.2

1. Replace the eighth preambular paragraph with the following:

Noting from the report of the Director General to the Security Council dated 6 October 1994 3/ that all elements of the Agency's ongoing monitoring plans in Iraq have been in place since the end of August 1994,

---

3/ See S/1994/1151, annex.

2. In operative paragraph 7, replace the need for Iraq to cooperate with the need for Iraq to continue its cooperation

---

94-44449 (E) 111194 141194